# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.


## The Political Contest.

### GREAT UNION TRIUMPHS.

### THE RETURNS.

CITY OFFICERS.

| Wards. | Treasurer of Taxes. O'Neill, Union. | Mellon, Dem. | City Comm'r. Davis, Union. | Johnson, Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 2164 | 1317 | 2100 | 1323 |
| Second | 2275 | 2197 | 2269 | 2193 |
| Third | 1180 | 1450 | 1184 | 1450 |
| Fourth | 884 | 1901 | 889 | 1345 |
| Fifth | 1400 | 1405 | 1394 | 1479 |
| Sixth | 1668 | 1345 | 1651 | 1344 |
| Seventh | 2172 | 1653 | 2172 | 1751 |
| Eighth | 1676 | 1119 | 1510 | 1114 |
| Ninth | 1527 | 1251 | 1557 | 1251 |
| Tenth | 2276 | 1118 | 2178 | 1120 |
| Eleventh | 956 | 1444 | 885 | 1414 |
| Twelfth | 1556 | 1262 | 1554 | 1264 |
| Thirteenth | 2061 | 1255 | 2049 | 1244 |
| Fourteenth | 2146 | 1140 | 2107 | 1152 |
| Fifteenth | 3130 | 2351 | 3140 | 2201 |
| Sixteenth | 1815 | 1459 | 1806 | 1439 |
| Seventeenth | 1184 | 2057 | 1178 | 2261 |
| Eighteenth | 2308 | 1852 | 2220 | 1217 |
| Nineteenth | 2496 | 2253 | 2492 | 2227 |
| Twentieth | 2231 | 2447 | 2241 | 2447 |
| Twenty-first | 1419 | 1147 | 1419 | 1147 |
| Twenty-second | 1056 | 710 | 1054 | 715 |
| Twenty-third | 1810 | 1389 | 1810 | 1389 |
| Twenty-fourth | 1995 | 1456 | 1918 | 1443 |
| Twenty-fifth | 786 | 1150 | 786 | 1151 |
| Twenty-sixth | 1810 | 1189 | 1822 | 1187 |
| Total | 46 123 | 38,621 | 46,049 | 38,475 |
| | 38,621 | | 38,475 | |
| | 7,502 maj. | | 7,574 maj. | |

COUNTY OFFICERS.

| Wards. | Sheriff. Hamil, Union. | Mc Killen, Dem. | Reg. of Wills. Adams, Union. | Alexander, Dem. | Clerk O. C. Merrick, Union. | Wagner, Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | 2160 | 1323 | 2159 | 1321 | 2164 | 1317 |
| Second | 2272 | 2196 | 2272 | 2198 | 2448 | 2220 |
| Third | 1187 | 1451 | 1187 | 1450 | 1191 | 1453 |
| Fourth | 889 | 1892 | 889 | 1901 | 887 | 1900 |
| Fifth | 1401 | 1397 | 1399 | 1414 | 1043 | 1414 |
| Sixth | 1660 | 1340 | 1657 | 1337 | 1662 | 1336 |
| Seventh | 2172 | 1651 | 2170 | 1350 | 2172 | 1349 |
| Eighth | 1517 | 1117 | 1516 | 1122 | 1514 | 1117 |
| Ninth | 1559 | 1249 | 1557 | 1254 | 1557 | 1250 |
| Tenth | 2272 | 1115 | 2262 | 1124 | 2194 | 1113 |
| Eleventh | 953 | 1444 | 953 | 1447 | 953 | 1444 |
| Twelfth | 1399 | 1257 | 1399 | 1271 | 1397 | 1275 |
| Thirteenth | 2056 | 1254 | 2043 | 1242 | 2048 | 1237 |
| Fourteenth | 2146 | 1142 | 2119 | 1147 | 2115 | 1152 |
| Fifteenth | 3180 | 2261 | 3180 | 2231 | 3181 | 2201 |
| Sixteenth | 1842 | 1517 | 1839 | 1588 | 1235 | 1733 |
| Seventeenth | 1184 | 2056 | 1179 | 2058 | 1183 | 2054 |
| Eighteenth | 2311 | 1205 | 2311 | 1208 | 2308 | 1225 |
| Nineteenth | 2504 | 2224 | 2491 | 2234 | 2490 | 2235 |
| Twentieth | 2231 | 2449 | 2231 | 2447 | 2231 | 2447 |
| Twenty-first | 1419 | 1147 | 1419 | 1147 | 1419 | 1147 |
| Twenty-second | 1056 | 714 | 1058 | 716 | 1058 | 714 |
| Twenty-third | 1810 | 1389 | 1810 | 1389 | 1809 | 1390 |
| Twenty-fourth | 1620 | 1429 | 1914 | 1455 | 1941 | 1442 |
| Twenty-fifth | 785 | 1150 | 786 | 1150 | 785 | 1151 |
| Twenty-sixth | 1810 | 1189 | 1822 | 1193 | 1823 | 1187 |
| Total | 41 124 | 38,469 | | | | |
| | 38,469 | | | | | |
| Howell's maj. | 7,776 | | | | | |

CITY COUNCILS.

Select Branch.

FIRST WARD.

Barlow, U.....2350 | Sterling, D.....1370

SIXTH WARD.

Freeman, U.....1866 | M. V. Baker, D.....1350

TENTH WARD.

J. Spering, U.....2279 | Hemple, D.....1118

TWELFTH WARD

Chas. M. Wagner, U.....1867 | L. T. Mears, D.....1256

FOURTEENTH WARD.

F. A. Vancleve, U.....2165 | Mitchenson, D.....1136

FIFTEENTH WARD.

B. W. Gray, U.....3152 | H. A. Poe, D.....2201

SIXTEENTH WARD.

J. E. Wainwright, U.....1810 | J. W. Hopkins, D.....1631

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

——— ———, U.....1172 | P. Sheru, D.....2060

NINETEENTH WARD.

Jos. Ritchie, U.....2461 | Williamson, D.....2230

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Chas. T. Jones, U.....1415 | Myers, D.....1149

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

E. Shallcross, U.....1810 | Marshall, D.....1389

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

S. W. Cattell, U.....1915 | J. W. Van Norton, D.1433
(For the unexpired term of S. S. Miller.)

RECAPITULATION.

Select Council—Union.....10
" Democrats.....2

Common Branch.

FIRST WARD.

Mactague, U.....2155 | Wiler, D.....1534

SECOND WARD.

Geo. Shaeder, U.....2267 | Wm. Loughlin, D.....2191
David Griffith, U.....2258 | Jesse Johnson, D.....2173

THIRD WARD.

E. C. Bonsell, U.....1189 | Geo. Nichols, D.....1443

FOURTH WARD.

H. S. Burden, U.....851 | W. H. Barnes, D.....1928
Jas. McMerkin, U.....852 | Jas. H. Huhn, D.....1925

SIXTH WARD.

Wm. Barrie, U.....1071 | T. Wolbert, D.....1224

SEVENTH WARD.

Thos. Little, U.....2166 | J. Mooney, D.....1353

EIGHTH WARD.

Harper, U.....1574 | Smith, D.....1121

NINTH WARD.

W. S. Stokley, U.....1540 | Wm. Crawford, D.....1390

TENTH WARD.

E. N. Machette, U.....1369 | Cresswell, D.....1995

TWELFTH WARD.

M. H. Staunton, U.....1367 | J. H. Crawford, D.....1256

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A. M. Fox, U.....2052 | Daniel Dolby, D.....1324

FOURTEENTH WARD.

John Hancock, U.....2132 | Armstrong, D.....1136
H. Ourman, U.....2134 | ———, D.....1136

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Wm. Mathews, U.....3152 | Barnes, D.....2201
Eli Knapp, U.....3155 | Wm. A. Williams.....2201

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Thos. Farren, U.....1817 | Geo. J. Heizel, D.....1626

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

——— ———, U.....1185 | J. Jarlowell, D.....2061

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Wm. Bumm, U.....2300 | J. Watson, D.....1234

NINETEENTH WARD.

Geo. Derbyshire, U.....2483 | Sutton, D.....2232
Ernest, U.....2356 | Ruhseman, D.....2259

TWENTIETH WARD.

Jos. F. Marcer, U.....2251 | Thos. F. Adams, D.....2447

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

W. H. Simpson, U.....1419 | Smith, D.....1147

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Enoch Taylor, U.....1058 | ——— ———, D.....714

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

C. C. Williams, U.....1810 | ——— ———, D.....1389

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

J. R. McCarthy, U.....1915 | Kettlewell, D.....1441

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

T. C. Evans, U.....784 | Colhower, D.....1152

RECAPITULATION.

Common Council—Union.....21
" Democrats.....7

THE NEW SELECT COUNCIL.

The following is a correct list of the members of Select Council for the ensuing year, including those elected yesterday.

| Ward | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thomas A. Barlow | Rep. |
| 2. | Constance K. Kamerly | Dem. |
| 3. | James Armstrong | Dem. |
| 4. | Henry Marcus | Dem. |
| 5. | Peter McElroy | Dem. |
| 6. | George F. Omerly | Rep. |
| 7. | George Inman Riehe | Rep. |
| 8. | Alexander L. Hodgdon | Rep. |
| 9. | James A. Freeman | Rep. |
| 10. | Joshua Spering | Rep. |
| 11. | Samuel G. King | Dem. |
| 12. | Charles M. Wagner | Rep. |
| 13. | James Lynd | Rep. |
| 14. | Frederick A. Van Cleve | Rep. |
| 15. | Henry W. Gray | Rep. |
| 16. | J. W. Hopkins | Dem. |
| 17. | Patrick Sheru | Dem. |
| 18. | Andrew Zane, Jr. | Rep. |
| 19. | George Williamson | Dem. |
| 20. | Joseph Manuel | Rep. |
| 21. | Charles Thompson Jones | Rep. |
| 22. | Frederick C. Brightly | Dem. |
| 23. | Edward A. Shallcross | Rep. |
| 24. | Samuel W. Cattell | Rep. |
| 25. | Patrick O'Rourke | Dem. |
| 26. | William Pollock | Rep. |

Republicans, 16; Democrats, 10.
Doubtful.

City Surveyor, Eleventh District.

Samuel L. Smedley, National Union.....1,878
Robert T. Frailey, Democrat.....1,101

Smedley's majority.....212

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District.

| | Butler. | Randall. |
|---|---|---|
| Second Ward | 2260 | 2230 |
| Third Ward | 1178 | 1451 |
| Fourth Ward | 912 | 1878 |
| Fifth Ward | 1106 | 1397 |
| Sixth Ward | 1660 | 1234 |
| Eleventh Ward | 956 | 1441 |
| Total | 7493 | 9309 |
| | | 7493 |
| Randall's majority | | 1874 |

Second District.

| | O'Neill. | Riley. |
|---|---|---|
| First Ward | 2163 | 1319 |
| Seventh Ward | 2304 | 1859 |
| Eighth Ward | 1676 | 1134 |
| Ninth Ward | 1527 | 1254 |
| Tenth Ward | 2265 | 1120 |
| Twenty-sixth | 1822 | 1192 |
| | 11,533 | 7470 |
| | 7,470 | |
| O'Neill's majority | 4'051 | |

Third District.

| | Myers. | Buckwalter. |
|---|---|---|
| Twelfth Ward | 1342 | 1397 |
| Thirteenth Ward | 2033 | 1253 |
| Sixteenth Ward | 1839 | 1438 |
| Seventeenth Ward | 1183 | 2046 |
| Eighteenth Ward | 2309 | 1219 |
| Nineteenth Ward | 2470 | 2207 |
| Total | 10,776 | 10,129 |
| | 10,129 | |
| Myers' majority | 604 | |

Fourth District.

| | Kelley. | Northrop. |
|---|---|---|
| Fourteenth Ward | 2130 | 1139 |
| Fifteenth Ward | 3152 | 2235 |
| Twentieth Ward | 2231 | 2447 |
| Twenty-first Ward | 1419 | 1147 |
| Twenty-fourth Ward | 1903 | 1453 |
| Total | 11,855 | 8229 |
| | 8,229 | |
| Kelley's majority | 3,626 | |

Fifth District.

| | Thayer, U. | Ross, D. |
|---|---|---|
| Twenty-second Ward | 1058 | 714 |
| Twenty-third Ward | 1810 | 1389 |
| Twenty-fifth Ward | 785 | 1150 |
| Bucks county, reported maj. | | 1450 |
| Total | 4253 | 4703 |
| | | 4254 |
| Ross' majority | | 99 |

## THIRD EDITION

## LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

### PENNSYLVANIA.

**Twenty-first Congressional District.**

Indiana county—Smith Fuller (Union), for Congress, has 1700 majority—a Union loss of 300.

**Eighteenth District.**

Lycoming county, 900 Democratic majority. Democratic gain, 450.

**Seventeenth District.**

In twenty districts of Huntingdon county the Democratic gain is 450. The Union majority will be about 500, a Democratic gain of 593.

**Twenty-first District.**

PITTSBURG, October 12.—The returns are coming in remarkably slow from Allegheny county, and the county vote is not yet complete. The Union majority will not vary much from 6000.

**The Northern Tier.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HARRISBURG, October 12.—From Susquehanna, Tioga, Bradford, Potter, and McKean counties, we have reports of considerable Union gains. Susquehanna gives 1302 Union majority, a gain of over 100 votes on Curtin's majority.

Bradford, with ten townships to hear from, over 3000 Union majority. Tioga, nearly complete, 2788. It is believed that we have carried the State by at least 20,000 majority on the home vote. We have certainly sixteen Congressmen, a gain of 4. The Legislature is largely Union.

**Vote of Pennsylvania Soldiers Around Washington.**

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The following are partial returns of the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in this city:—

| | Union. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| Douglas Hospital | 29 | 4 |
| Cavalry Bureau | 52 | 4 |
| Company L, 150th Pa. Vols | 63 | 11 |
| Camp Stoneman and Giesboro | 117 | 34 |
| Sherburne Barracks | 45 | 0 |
| Campbell Hospital | 64 | 1 |
| Lincoln Hospital (reported) | 209 | 4 |
| Clifton and Carver Hospital | 110 | 60 |
| Nevins' Battery | 54 | 19 |
| Camp Fry | 100 | 2 |
| Total | 843 | 139 |

**THE OHIO SOLDIERS' VOTE.**

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The following are the returns of the Ohio soldiers' voting in Washington and Alexandria:—

| | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| Armory Square Hospital | 17 | 0 |
| Camp Distribution | 91 | 6 |
| Sickels Barracks, Alexandria | 18 | 2 |
| Mansion House Hospital | 23 | 2 |
| Old Hallowell Hospital | 23 | 0 |
| Lincoln Hospital | 47 | 4 |
| Union Light Guard Headquarters | 168 | 1 |
| Campbell Hospital | 64 | 1 |
| Camp Fry | 42 | 2 |
| Carver Hospital | 55 | 4 |
| Total | 577 | 22 |

**The Soldiers' Vote in Butler's Army.**

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 11, 9-15 P. M.—The voting in the Army of Pennsylvania regiments has passed off very quietly, and so far as can be learned the Union ticket has been everywhere successful.

At the headquarters of this army to-day is Captain Watson's Company of Pennsylvania Artillery; out of eighty votes cast for the members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, only two were cast for the Democratic ticket.

**The Opinion at Harrisburg.**

HARRISBURG, October 12.—The general impression here is that the State has gone Democratic on the home vote by from 3 000 to 5000 majority, but that the soldiers votes will give from 10,000 to 15,000 Union majority.

The Election Commissioners to the Shenandoah valley have returned. They report that they were unable to reach Sheridan's army.

**Mr. Lincoln Hears the News from Pennsylvania—The Army Vote.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The President has received a telegram announcing the fact that Pennsylvania has gone for the Union by nearly 30,000 majority. The vote in the Armies of the James and Potomac was largely Union. Details have not yet been received. We have only a general despatch. It is thought here to-day that the soldiers' vote will increase the majority to 40,000.

**MARYLAND ELECTION.**

BALTIMORE, October 12.—The election for Mayor is proceeding quietly. There is a spirited contest between the friends of Chapman, regular Union nominee, and Mr. Stirling, independent candidate. The result is doubtful.

There will be a large majority for the New Constitution. The vote in the counties continues two days, and will not be known till to-morrow night.

### FROM LOUISVILLE.

**The Election News—Another Raid.**

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—The election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana favorable to the Administration were received here to-night, and caused considerable excitement and much enthusiasm.

Passengers from Clarksville report that Buford, with 1200 mounted men, crossed the Cumberland river near Harker's shoals, last night.

**Movements of Steamers.**

NEW YORK, October 12.—The *Edinburgh* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

BOSTON, October 12.—The *Asia* sailed this morning for Halifax and Liverpool, with 40 passengers but no specie.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, October 11.—Flour advanced 10@15c.; sales of 10,000 bbls.; State, $7 30@8 60; Ohio, $8 05@10 65; and Southern, $10 20@14. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn quiet. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $42 50@42 62½. Lard firm at 19@20c. Whisky dull.

## FIFTH EDITION

### LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

### Union Gain in Berks County.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**

**Eighth District.**

EASTON, October 12.—Wm. H. Heisler (Union), for Congress, 27 majority in the city of Reading. A Democratic gain of 22.

Berks county, with fourteen townships to hear from, gives Ancona (Democrat) 4777 majority.

The Democratic majority will probably be about 0227, a Union gain of 385.

**Eleventh District.**

EASTON, October 12.—Northampton county gives about the same Democratic majority as last year.

**THE INDIANA ELECTION.**

NEW YORK, October 12.—The *Post* and *Tribune* have the following special:—

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—The Union State ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

Six Union members for Congress are certainly elected.

**THE MISSING STEAMER "ROANOKE."**

NEW YORK, October 12.—By the steamer *Eagle* that left Havana on the 8th instant, we have no intelligence of the missing steamer *Roanoke*.

The presumption among the officers of the *Eagle* is that she has been captured by her passengers.

**MARINE DISASTER.**

NEW YORK, October 12.—The steamship reported ashore by the *Dudley Buck* proves to be the *Aphrodite*, from New York for New Orleans, with troops. She is ashore at Cedar Island, 15 miles north of Cape Lookout. The vessel and most of the cargo are a total loss.

There were five men drowned in the surf, while the rest got ashore in safety on Cedar Island.

### SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, FISHER'S HILL, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, October 9, evening.—The brilliant achievements of our cavalry to-day have crowned General Sheridan's victories in the valley. General Custer's and Merritt's Divisions of General Torbert's Cavalry Corps have defeated and driven the enemy over twenty miles of ground to-day, capturing eleven guns, four caissons, forty-seven wagons and ambulances, and about four hundred prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

The enemy, defeated and demoralised, is once more in full retreat up the valley. In his recent triumphant trip up the Shenandoah, General Sheridan did not pause in his pursuit of Early until he had driven him completely from the valley. Sheridan had gone so far that the subsistance for his army had to be hauled in wagons a distance of almost a hundred miles. Having defeated Early, and upset the Rebel plans for wintering an army in the valley, Sheridan commenced retiring nearer his sources of supplies. On his way he destroyed what remained of the harvest of the valley.

Waving fields of yellow grain have been made a perfect waste, and overburdened barns burned to the ground. Many mills and barns have been burned within the last few days. Almost everything save private houses has been destroyed. The inhabitants, loyal and disloyal, have little to subsist upon. They anticipate a good deal of misery during the approaching winter. Some who have heretofore enjoyed every luxury, are now, by the inexorable demands of war, compelled to beg their bread.

Sheridan's policy practically illustrates the important principle that private interests must be subservient to public good. Many families have followed our army down the valley, some going to their friends northward, and some coming simply to obtain subsistence. This has been rendered necessary by the fact that, comparatively speaking, the smiling valley of Virginia is now a desert for ninety miles.

When Sheridan commenced his retrograde movement down the valley the enemy manifested no disposition to follow. Nothing more than a few Rebel cavalry appeared hovering about our rearguard until yesterday, when a large force, under the Rebel General Rosser, was found following us down the Shenandoah. Yesterday, when Merritt's Division was coming down the turnpike, the enemy audaciously attempted an attack. The engagement took place near Crabill's Mill, on a small mountain stream known as Tom's brook.

The cannon of the opposing parties was posted on the surrounding hills. A spirited artillery duel formed a prominent feature in the operations of the day. The reverberations of the guns were heard among the mountains until evening. Custer had some skirmishing further to the left. After an interesting little fight, the enemy was everywhere handsomely repulsed. The enemy, however, bivouacked last night not far from where the fight closed last evening.

This morning General Sheridan, having halted the principal portion of his command in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, instructed General Torbert to attack the enemy and drive him away from such close proximity to our rear. Torbert went to work immediately, and carried out both the letter and the spirit of the order. Accordingly Custer's and Merritt's Divisions made a vigorous assault on the enemy at an early hour this morning.

On the right, Merritt's Division occupied a position near the Tom's creek, on the Winchester turnpike, about midway between Strasburg and Woodstock; and on the left, Custer's Division occupied a position near the same stream, on the back road, about two miles closer to the mountains. Custer advanced first with his cavalry and horse artillery. He made a bold attack, and drove the enemy back about a mile to a strong position on the brook. There the enemy made a determined stand.

The Rebels were advantageously posted on a commanding hill. Barricades and breastworks of rails and stones contributed considerably to strengthen a position which was naturally formidable. General Custer, however, threw in his whole command, made three magnificent charges, and at last carried the position by assault.

At the same time a junction was formed with General Merritt on the turnpike. Sharp skirmishing in the front did not seem to indicate anything decisive until Devins' Brigade succeeded in striking the enemy on the flank. This produced consternation in the Rebel ranks in Merritt's front. The whole division line then pushed forward and followed the enemy, who was now in full retreat.

The retreat was soon turned into a perfect rout. Custer and Merritt pursued the flying fugitives, capturing guns, caissons, wagons, a herd of cattle, and several hundred prisoners. Among the wagons captured are several ammunition wagons, and those containing the baggage belonging to the Rebel Generals Wickham and Lomax's headquarters. Some of the cannon were new 3-inch rifled guns, just from the foundry in Richmond. Prisoners say that this was the first occasion on which those guns had been used in the Rebel service.

The enemy was driven in great disorder through Woodstock, through Edenburg, and through Mount Jackson—a distance of more than twenty miles from the scene of the commencement of this morning's operations.

The Rebel General Lomax had a very narrow escape from capture. One of our cavalrymen was chasing two Rebel officers, who were riding side by side.

When he reached the officer who wore the brighter uniform, naturally supposing him to be the more important personage, his horse was so much exhausted in the chase that he could not catch the other officer. It was subsequently ascertained that he had captured a captain of artillery, and that the companion of the captain who made his flight effectual was the Rebel General Lomax.

General Merritt was in hot pursuit of another gun, the only one which the enemy seemed to have remaining. A thousand dollars were offered for the gun, but it was not captured.

The operations of to-day have been of the most brilliant character. This evening the troops are exultant over the victory, and the bands are discoursing patriotic and inspiring music.

Guerillas continue to infest the country; but it is believed that no organized Rebel forces will have the temerity to show themselves while General Sheridan is in the valley.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID B. BIRNEY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Commanding Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James.

### The Hero of Deep Bottom and Darbytown.

**MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID B. BIRNEY.**

We are gratified in being able to-day to present our readers with an excellent likeness of General Birney—a Philadelphian of whom we are proud, and one who takes rank with Hancock, Meade, Neill, and other distinguished military leaders from this city. General Birney was born in Alabama, and is now in the prime of life.

He was the son of a rich planter, James B. Birney, who, although a Southerner by birth, and a slaveholder, became a radical abolitionist. He carried his political creed into practice by coming to Ohio and emancipating his slaves. He was a Presidential candidate in 1844, when Henry Clay was the Whig nominee, and is said to have defeated the election of the latter by dividing the Whig party. Clay and Birney together had a popular majority of more than twenty-four thousand. General Birney was doing business in Philadelphia when the present war began. In August, 1861, he took the field as Colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers. From a Colonel, Birney was steadily promoted until he was appointed Major-General. He commanded a division in the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac previous to assuming the command of the 10th Corps.

General Birney has proved to be a military genius in this war, and has been uniformly successful in all his engagements. He has gained the respect of his commanders and the love of his men, by his soldierly bearing, his bravery, and his great ability. His last victories were those gained at Deep Bottom and Darbytown during the present month.

**General Sherman's Official Report.**

General Sherman's official report of the Atlanta campaign is published in the official *Army and Navy Gazette* of this week. It is dated September 15, and fills twenty columns of that paper. He estimates the enemy's strength to have been between forty-five thousand and fifty thousand infantry and artillery, and ten thousand cavalry.

General Sherman says that he maintained about the same strength during the campaign; the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for loss in battle and from sickness.

The report is composed in General Sherman's terse and trenchant style, and forms a most interesting history of perhaps the most brilliant and complete campaign of the war. He terminates his recital with the following reserved tribute to his subordinate commands:—

"My three armies in the field were commanded by able officers, my equals in rank and experience—Major-Generals George H. Thomas, J. M. Schofield, and O. O. Howard. Witz such commanders I had only to indicate the object desired, and they accomplished it. I cannot over-estimate their services to the country; and must express my deep and heartfelt thanks that, coming together from different fields, with different interests, they have co-operated with a harmony that has been productive of the greatest amount of success and good feeling. A more harmonious army does not exist.

—Lately, in London, a young woman, who was witnessing the performance in the Pavilion Theatre, suddenly rose from her seat and fell backwards, exclaiming, "Oh, my heart!" When medical assistance arrived, she was found to be dead.

—Last year no less than four hundred and thirty-two vipers were killed at Port Bourbon, Martinique, the females being in the proportion of two to seven. Thirty-eight eggs was the highest number found in a nest, and nine the least. When two young vipers are in one egg, one of them is always yellow.

—The remains of lacustral habitations have been discovered in the old bed of the Lake of Fimon, four miles from Vicenza, Italy. A number of flint implements, others made of bone, the remains of stags and other animals which have now disappeared from those parts, show that these dwellings date from the "age of stone."

—An imperial establishment has just been founded at Odessa, under the name of the University of New Russia, and which is to replace the College Richelieu. There will be three faculties—one of history and philosophy, another of natural philosophy and mathematics, and the third of law.

—The generally received opinion that most malignant diseases are the result of the development within the blood of certain animal or vegetable germs, has lately received confirmation by the inquiries of M. Davaine, a French savan, who procured a quantity of the pus from a malignant pustule, and placed it under the microscope, when it presented thousands of those vegetable forms known to botanists as bacteria. To assure himself that no mistake had been made, he dried the remainder of the liquid and introduced it into the blood of an animal, and the latter was attacked by disease of the spleen and died in five days. An examination of its blood showed numerous bacteria.

—Muller, the alleged railway murderer, has indirectly been the cause of another death; for, according to the London *Spectator*, a lad, Job Bartlett, an apprentice to a printer, working in the office in Chancery Lane, has lost his life from the effects of a too minute pre-Raphaelite imagination actively engaged in working out Muller's career to its final scene. It appears that the boy's mind had engaged itself less with Muller's guilt than his assumed destination to the gallows. He had endeavored to form for himself a vivid impression of the sensation of hanging, and through a fad of cheerful disposition, had even allowed his intellectual enthusiasm to carry him so far as to express a wish to be hanged himself. He then instituted a series of experiments with a rope attached to a ventilator in the office, and, his foot slipping on some glass inlaid into the floor to light the room below, he inadvertently fulfilled his own rash wish.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.—This morning Chesnut street, from Third to Sixth, was alive with excitement. Large crowds gathered around the various newspaper establishments and political headquarters, to learn the "latest" from the interior. There was a general rejoicing over the great Union victory that had been achieved. Salt river tickets were abundant, and those who had voted against their country hung their heads in shame.

A delegation from the Second Ward made their appearance on Chesnut street with a large bell placed in a furniture car. As the car moved slowly along the bell was tolled, much to the delight of the spectators. Above the bell was the inscription:—"Second Ward, 100 majority." As this ward has always heretofore gone Democratic, the rejoicing over the triumph achieved was by no means out of place.

The excitement throughout the city last night, after the closing of the polls, was most intense. There were large crowds gathered in front of the headquarters of the political clubs, and the announcement of the returns was received with cheers by the respective parties. At the Union League House an immense crowd was collected. A large transparency was used to give the return from the city and State.

In front of the headquarters of the Union Campaign Club, in the Commonwealth Building, a large crowd assembled at an early hour in the evening, and continued there until long after midnight. The returns were announced from the windows as fast as received.

A procession, composed of citizens of the Tenth Ward, with music, torches, and banners, passed down Chesnut street between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The Union party of the Second Ward, having carried the ward, also turned out in procession. They carried with them a large transparency, representing a shot tower.

The Republican Invincibles turned out very strongly. They passed down Chesnut street. At Fifth street an attack was made on the procession, but the disturbance was soon quelled. The parade went around by the *Press* office, and calls were made for M. Forney, but that gentleman was not present. Mr. John D. Stockton announced that a great victory had been gained both in the city and State. He also stated that there was every reason to believe that Indiana had been carried by the Union party by 10,000 majority, and that the Union gain in Ohio over Governor Brough's vote was large. Loud cheers were then given for Indiana, Ohio, and Lincoln. After one or two more speeches the procession moved on. The Fourteenth Ward also turned out strongly. They paraded with numerous transparencies and a band of music. Mr. O'Neill, of the Second Congressional District, was serenaded by his friends.

THE POLICE RETURNS.—This morning the various Lieutenants of Police made their returns to the Mayor. The returns show but very few arrests for riotous or disorderly conduct, the only cases of importance being the following:—

William Richardson was arrested in the Second Ward for illegal voting.

John Love and John Dougherty were arrested upon similar charges, and held to answer by Alderman Carter.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of roughs made their appearance at the election poll Fifth and German streets, and assaulted Albert Hamm. Several arrests were made, and the disturbance soon quelled.

Robert Young was arrested at Twentieth and Walnut streets, last night, for assaulting a police officer with a knife. He was drunk and violating the public peace, when the officer remonstrated with him. He drew a knife and made several desperate thrusts at the officer, who finally lodged him in the Station House, and this morning he was committed to answer.

Rudolph Stahl was arrested at Eleventh and Oxford streets, and had in his possession a heavily loaded revolver.

Joseph Wallace was arrested by Lieutenant Bowers, of the Sixth Ward, upon the charge of illegal voting. He attempted to vote at two different precincts. He was committed by Alderman Welding, in default of $1500 bail.

James Cunningham was also arrested at the Fifth Precinct of the Second Ward, with a loaded pistol in his possession.

During last night several of the Union processions, in marching up and down Chesnut street, were attacked by the roughs, and a number of arrests made by the Reserve Corps. Among those arrested were John Blair, William Pierce, Thomas Moran, Henry McGrath, William B. Rankin, James Bunyan, John Deane, James McAleer, William Cull, John Collins, George Repp, James C. Kelly, Lewis Tossack, Ed. Bullman, Peter Magee, John Faulk, Joseph Boyle, David Grubb, Henry Omerly, and Mat. Buffington. Moran and Rankin had concealed weapons in their possession.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon quite a disturbance occurred at a lager beer saloon in Richmond street, near Palmer, in the Eighteenth Ward. It seems that a number of parties had been placed upon the extra assessment list from the house, but yesterday their votes were rejected as illegal. The men returned to the house, and as some soldiers and young men were passing they were fired upon from the windows. Two lads, named Bierly and Glenn, were wounded in the face, but not seriously. A general row ensued, and a number of persons were considerably bruised. The house from which the shots were fired was pretty well gutted. A squad of policemen was sent to the scene and quelled the disturbance. Several arrests were made.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—This morning about 10 o'clock a carpenter, named Henry Devlin, fell from a scaffold in Second street, below Queen, and was very seriously injured. It seems that a large stone fell out of the gable-end of the building, striking the scaffold and causing it to tilt. The unfortunate man resides in Carpenter street, below Fifth. It is feared that he is injured internally.

THE NEW SUB-TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—In making the necessary alterations at the Custom House for the use of the Sub-Treasury Department, six large brick arches had to be removed, which did not seem to have been constructed to strengthen the building, as might have been supposed. No provision had been made for lighting the front part of the building, and the rooms to be used by the Treasury Department will be lighted from the roof. The entrance to the Custom House will be, as formerly, from Chesnut street.

A SAVAGE FEMALE.—This morning Frances Jones, a female as black as ebony, was before Alderman Welding, charged with having cut Officer Kendrick, of the Fifth Ward, with a case-knife. She was under arrest for disorderly conduct, and while being conveyed to the Station House drew the knife from under her apron and nearly severed the officer's thumb from his hand. She was committed to answer at Court.

OFFICER BRAUN.—Sergeant John Magee was struck on the head a few days since, and so badly injured that he has been confined to his home ever since. He had made an arrest at Fifth and German streets, and while conveying his prisoner to the Station House was struck on the head by some party who walked quietly up from behind. One man has been arrested upon the charge of committing the cowardly act.

PAID OFF.—An interesting scene took place at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday—discharged sailors from several of the United States ships were paid off. The scene was quite different from that formerly witnessed at the yard when sailors were paid off. There were no landsharks about, and very little drunkenness. The sailors were generally young men, and their behavior was unexceptionable.

INTERESTING SALE OF PEWS.—A sum almost sufficient to liquidate the debt on the North Broad Street Baptist Church was realized yesterday from the sale of its pews. The premiums obtained ranged from $5 to $725. On eight of the pews the premium obtained amounted to $3275.

THE LATE BILLIARD CONTEST.—The late billiard tournament for the Championship of Pennsylvania was brought to a close last night Mr. Estephe being declared the victor. He gained 300 points, and made a run of 187 without pushing shots. This is considered something extraordinary.

THE NEW MONITOR.—All the frame of the monitor *Shackamaxon*, building at the Navy Yard, is up but about thirty-five feet, and that will be raised in the next two weeks. The finishing of most of the vessels under repair has enabled the force on the new work to be increased, and the building of the *Shackamaxon* will progress more rapidly in the future.

READY FOR LAUNCHING.—The United States frigate *Chattanooga*, built at the Kensington ship yard, will be ready for launching to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. This vessel is 330 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, and will carry twenty guns.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—A lad named William G. Hamilton, aged nine years, was run over yesterday by a car at Broad and Prime streets, and had both feet so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

CITY COUNCILS.—The new City Councils, according to the latest returns received this morning, show that both branches will stand as follows:—Common Council, 33 Union, 12 Democrats; Select Council, 17 Union, 9 Democrats.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-eight men. These men were all recruited yesterday during the excitement over the election. Philadelphians can both fight and vote.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Oh, never did the Muse's rhyme
Attempt to celebrate a time
Of more excitement uncontrolled,
Than between politics and war,
Brawlings at home and strifes afar.
We now are fated to behold!

Torchlight processions sweep along,
To show each party's numbers strong;
And daily, through the crowded street,
From vehicles which bear the names
Of candidates with rival claims,
Peals martial music loud and sweet.
Though one election now is past,
The greatest one comes next and last,
And for "old Abe" and "little Mac"
Many a luckless nose will bleed;
But, reader, do not thou proceed
Upon that mad pugnacious track.
You just as well may cast your vote
Without black'd eyes, or a torn coat,
Or if, already, you have met
This last mishap in some such way,
Be wiser now, and haste away,
And clothes from Tower Hall to get.

By making a selection from our stock of READY MADE GARMENTS you will secure goods equal in *style, fit, make and material to any made to order, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices.* TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market Street.
BENNETT & CO.

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!—Tiger-r-r. We knew our man would get it! We were even willing to bet on him, although our family physician says we are no better. We have a secret to tell these politicians to guide them in their judgment, better than a pocket copy of last year's returns. When you see a candidate at church the Sunday before the election, dressed in a new suit of clothing from top to toe, you ask him where he bought them, and if he says at Charles Stokes &

# Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.


**To Correspondents.**

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**To Advertisers.**

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we sincerely request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

**Union State Central Committee Rooms,**
**No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.**

Philadelphia, October 6, 1864.

To the People of Pennsylvania.—We have received information which makes us believe that an attempt will be made by New York politicians to stuff the ballot-boxes in certain localities in this State.

Now we call upon all Union men, and all other persons who believe in fair dealing and honest voting, to watch, guard, detect, and have arrested and brought to trial and punishment all who may engage in any such villainous practice.

The most certain preventive to frauds of this kind is to have an outside tally kept at each election poll.

Let this be done at every place.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman State Central Committee.

Attest: A. W. Benedict, Secretary.

### THE VICTORY OF YESTERDAY.

Once again Pennsylvania has struck her clenched hand against the foul crew of Rebels and traitors whose headquarters are in Richmond, but whose agents and bondsmen are to be found in every county in our State. God has vouchsafed to the cause of Union, and Liberty, and Order, and true American Democracy, a glorious victory over treason, and anarchy, and foreign influence. The result yesterday proves how steadily and yet how rapidly the people are mounting to the level whose pure atmosphere was, not long ago, inhaled by only apostles and martyrs.

All over the land, through all the loyal communities of the North, and to the patient and long-suffering friends of the Union at the South, and, above all, to the worn and wasted prisoners in Rebel jails, the glorious tidings are being swept over the far-stretching wires, that, like a mighty harp, are attuned to the sweet and solemn harmony.

The friends of the Government should be encouraged by the result of yesterday to make still greater exertions for the Presidential election, which takes place in less than four weeks from to-day. The triumphant election of Abraham Lincoln is already assured. But an ordinary majority is not all that is required. Let the decision of Pennsylvania be uttered in thunder-tones that will be unmistakable. For humanity's sake, let the verdict be so overwhelming that the Rebel leaders will see clearly the hopelessness of their cause. This will secure a speedy peace, whose foundations will be laid on the enduring rock of free institutions.

To the triumphant hosts of the friends of the Union, we say that the result of yesterday's election is equal to a gigantic victory in the field. Let it be followed by one vigorous and united effort on the 8th of November, and the tottering Confederacy will tumble into ruins.

### FRAUDULENT VOTES.

The effort of the Belmont Committee to fill our ballot-boxes with fraudulent votes failed of its object. Our streets were thronged with gangs of New York "strikers" and "shoulder-hitters," who roamed from poll to poll in certain Democratic wards, and voted without let or hindrance. It is estimated that in this city alone three thousand fraudulent votes were deposited by parties from New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, to say nothing of refugees and paroled Rebels, of whom there are thousands in our midst, and while too cowardly to remain in the Rebel ranks, openly espoused their sinking cause yesterday at the ballot-box. Notwithstanding these, the Union cause has swept our city with a blast that is a sure forerunner of the election of Abraham Lincoln at the November election.

### THE FREE FIGHT FARCE.

The attempt was made yesterday in several places to carry out the childish threat of a free fight. As a consequence, the various station houses this morning are filled with promiscuous crews of poor dupes, whose blackened eyes and battered noses afford abundant evidence of the ill-success of their scheme. The greatest credit is due to our well-drilled and courageous police force, who were amply prepared, under the immediate supervision of Mayor Henry, for any emergency that could possibly happen.

We have no doubt that the comparative quiet of yesterday was owing to the moral effect of a thousand thoroughly disciplined men, well armed and equipped, and stationed at various points connected by telegraph. In the neighborhood of Richmond, in the Nineteenth Ward (in sympathy with Richmond, Virginia), free whisky was liberally dispensed at certain Democratic headquarters, with the hope that it would create riot and disorder; but the friends of the Government proved more than a match for the drunken ruffians, and sent them howling to their dens.

### A DODGE CHECKMATED.

Mr. Belmont attempted to do a smart thing in sending over the wires to every morning newspaper in Philadelphia, as a special despatch, a long rigmarole purporting to be the address of the Democratic National Committee. It was so arranged as to be smuggled into print on election morning, in the same way that the forged proclamation was got into the New York papers, by delivering it to the offices here after the responsible editors had gone home.

The whole scheme failed of its object, the *Age* being the only paper to publish the document, which abounds in lying abuse and venomous slanders on our Government and its soldiers. It was intended as a trump card to affect the election at so late an hour as to defy contradiction or denial. Fortunately all the other papers saw through the artful dodge, and refused it admittance to their columns. The house of Rothschild is therefore out of pocket nearly a thousand dollars in the shape of telegraph tolls, which may be regarded as a forced contribution to science and progress.

### THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

There is a very bad state of feeling in Kentucky. The Democrats there are hourly growing more and more impatient under what they regard as the unwarrantable designs of the National Government to interfere with their reserved or State rights. Governor Bramlette has recently published several proclamations, in which he not only manifests an exceedingly violent temper, but positively counsels rebellion in case any measures whatever are taken by the President to regulate the elections in that State.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wickliffe, who, with Mr. Guthrie, has fallen into a driveling, dotage, as is witnessed by the work tears they both are reported to have wished in the presence of the recent Chicago Convention, has been and is preaching flat and bold treason, and doing all he can by his personal influence and counsel to incite the people of his State to insurrection.

These men and their confederates will need watching; and unless they exercise much more discretion and reticence than they have lately practised, it may be necessary to deal with them as traitors in fact, though they doubtless flatter themselves that they are the highest and purest sort of patriots, and are only proving their title to that character by their incendiary denunciations of the Federal Executive. Mr. George D. Prentice, and other journalists in Kentucky, are aiding and abetting Bramlette, Wickliffe, Guthrie, *et id omne genus*, in their efforts to stir up the people of that State to open revolt; and we dare say that if a provost marshal and his guard should suddenly and summarily suppress these pestilent fomenters of sedition, they would consider themselves cruelly dealt with, and call on the whole country to sympathize with them as the amiable and heroic martyrs of civil liberty, and all that sort of thing.

But these gentlemen forget, or do not care to realize, that they are citizens of a State whose loyalty is much more than questionable, and a large portion of whose people are actually in the military service of the Rebellion, while another portion, who remain within our lines, are as really hostile to the national cause as if they were opposing that cause with arms in their hands. Kentucky has not been, since the Rebellion began, either wholly in or wholly out of the Union.

She commenced by absurdly claiming the right to assume the attitude of a neutral in a civil war, in which not to be with the legitimate national authority was necessarily to be against it; and since that extraordinary pretension was disallowed, and she was forced by the action of the honestly and wisely loyal part of her people to take a stand on one or the other side of the conflict, she has been perpetually overrun by bands of Rebel guerillas, who have assembled and plundered those of her people who have remained faithful to their allegiance, and anxious, by a free exercise of their privilege of suffrage, to keep Kentucky from being carried over to the enemy.

The Democrats in that State insist on a free election, and yet they could not vote at all, except in favor of secession and rebellion, unless the National Administration employed its military power to protect Kentucky against Rebel raids and conquest, and to make effective the votes of the truly loyal Kentuckians, by denying to all disaffected and disloyal persons the right to cast a ballot at her elections. Kentucky is within the theatre of war, and is therefore properly subject to martial government or law; and the freedom and legitimacy of the elective franchise within her borders can only be preserved by that military police against which the Democrats are protesting. Let them protest, but protect them nevertheless against and in spite of themselves.

It sometimes happens that a people are so extravagantly and insanely in love with the abstract principles of political freedom, that but for the wise, salutary, and timely interference of some overseeing authority, they would lose entirely and forever all real and practical liberty. Kentucky is in that category now; and hence it is necessary, for a season, to put a certain measure of arbitrary restraint on the turbulent passions of her people, and prevent them from committing political suicide under the visionary conceit that they are only asserting and defending the fundamental doctrines and conditions of popular government. This peculiar madness of the hour is affecting a certain portion of the people of the whole North; but time and events will soon correct the evil, and restore the maniacs to reason.

### THE TOBACCO NUISANCE.

We Americans doubtless esteem ourselves as being at bottom a polite nation. In the outward show and demonstration of that sentiment we are clearly outdone by Europeans; but with honest, manly, unaffected reverence for all that is truly virtuous and deserving we are, perhaps, as well endowed as any people on the earth. Above all, do we inherit the tender respect which our forefathers entertained for the weaker sex. We neither harness women with donkeys to ploughs, nor buy and sell our wives, nor compel them to do men's labor in the fields, as is done at the present day in modern, civilized Europe, and as high a tone of morality prevails here as can be found elsewhere in the world.

At heart, then, we are polite enough; but in our outward life we offend grossly in many things against decency. Giving way, as we proverbially do, to the unrestrained impulses of our natures, we often go to unreasonable extremes, and thus lay ourselves open to the censure of more refined, but less independent natures; for we are too honest or careless to follow the French maxim of disguising our vices that they may appear virtues.

Of all the excesses which prevail among us to a sufficient degree to merit the appellation of national vices, there is, we think, none so vulgar, inexcusable, and disgusting as the excessive use of tobacco, which prevails throughout the land among young and old.

We wish that some modern Jamie would write a "Counterblast to Tobacco," which might have the happy effect of putting an end to a habit which, for a century and three-quarters, has been offending the olfactories, and destroying the mental and physical energies of the American people. It is strange that a practice, opposed as it is to all the dictates of nature, health, and reason, should ever become so universal — and not less strange than melancholy.

It is sucking the health and energy out of the systems of our youths, whom we see about us stunted in growth and weak in mind, and every way unfit and unable to perform the active duties of life in this new world, where bodily and intellectual vigor is the best capital with which a boy can start in life. But this is not the place to discuss the physical evils which attend the use of tobacco. Able scientific pens have long since exhausted the subject, without other avail than to prove the truth of the saying, that our passions are the only orators that never fail to persuade. If men will continue to impair their health, shorten their lives, and entail misery upon their progeny, it is their own lookout, and as they sin so will they suffer.

But when the evil becomes a public nuisance, and the unoffending are made victims, then we have a right to insist that, if it be not abolished, it shall at least be restrained within proper and decent limits. When we see, as we do every day, men parading the streets puffing their nauseous smoke into the faces of ladies, or ejecting the contents of their mouths upon the sidewalks, so that none can pass without defilement, we set them down for rude trespassers upon public decorum, and wish there was some law by which they might be punished. In the theatre, the lecture-room, and the church, the vice is equally disgusting and annoying. In the name of common sense and common decency, let this be put an end to.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Pauline Cushman is a lady who before the beginning of the war to the theatrical profession. She is still on the youthful side of the prime of life. Her features are good, and, above all, expressive. Her eyes are bright and beautiful. In fact, the whole contour of the head is at once heroic, poetical, and feminine. Feminine, there is the charm; for with such adventures as she relates, and with the profession of spy and scout, one would expect to see an Amazon. Miss Pauline Cushman, however, is tall and slight, and with her major's uniform, which she wears with the ease of a soldier, might pass readily for a young man.

The object of her entertainment is to relate her hair-breadth escapes, and her adventures in camps and field, while employed in the secret service of the United States. Once she was condemned to death, and altogether has had a most adventurous life since the beginning of the war. But Miss Cushman does not know the art of making the most of all these materials for the purpose she has in view. There is nothing graphic in the way in which facts are described; the narrative is confused, insignificant people are too much talked about, and too little is said of commanders on both sides with whom she came in contact, about whom we would so willingly hear a great deal. The one anecdote she gives us of Captain John Morgan was like a luminous point in the atmosphere of confusion in which she wandered, having much to tell but not knowing how to tell it.

Her voice is especially fine, deep, and melodious, and it is a pity the matter she has to relate is not put into better form: more than once even the grammar was faulty. Miss Cushman really bears a major's commission, and notwithstanding the perils she has passed, seems full of patriotic enthusiasm, very willing again to go into active service. The entertainment is a most interesting one. The Stereopticon views filling up most agreeably the time necessary for change of costume. But she would dispense with such music as accompanies them—no school-girl thrumming can be worse.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre *London Assurance* will be given. "Sir Harcourt Courtley" must be exactly the character to suit the high-toned, finished style of Mr. Warren, and the whole combination must appear to great advantage in this comedy.

At the Arch, *Bel Demonio*, of course. Until all Philadelphia has seen this magnificent spectacle and the beautiful Vestvali, the crowd will not cease to come.

At the German Theatre, Monsieur Adolphe Lund-Vestvali, a brother of Felicita, made his appearance in "Narcisse," a character in which we have seen Bandman. Monsieur Lund-Vestvali is a star from the St. Petersburg Theatre, and, in conjunction with that great artist, Mademoiselle Elise Lund, as "Pompadour," affords a fine artistic study.

### Dissensions in the Church of England.

In the Church of England a great dissension is manifesting itself with regard to the holding of Church Congresses. The Low Church party, which is afraid that the regular Church Congress, which is this year to be held at Bristol, will fall too much under the control of the High Church party, have called a rival Congress to assemble at Ipswich. From the Congress of Bristol a great many High Churchmen will keep aloof, because a clergyman who has married a divorced woman is in the list of the Vice-Presidents. The clergyman here referred to is the Dean of Bristol, who has been married to a woman but a short time previously divorced. At the opening of the last session of Convocation, the Dean, who was prolocutor of the Lower House, was compelled, against his wish, for the same reason, to resign this office. The marriage of the Dean was legal under the late Act of Parliament, but not under the canons of the Church of England.

—Brigandage has lately taken place at the very gates of Florence, the new capital of Italy. An Englishman, who was attacked while riding in his carriage in the suburbs of the city and got no satisfaction from the municipal authorities, appeals for protection to the English representative at Turin. He says:—"We have been robbed, my son fired at twice, my wife dragged from her carriage and frightened into bad health, a valuable horse wounded in the immediate vicinity of a town which flourishes by the support of English visitors. We belong to a nation to which, as the Procuratore Regio said to me, Italy owes much. Surely we have a right to insist that something more should be done for us than the nothing of the Tuscan police, while these strangers prepare to rally for another incursion, and while bets are offered in society as to how soon I shall be shot dead in revenge for what I have tried to do against them." The unlucky man's name is Beste.

—The adoption of wrought-iron props and cross-pieces for mines is made by scientific miners and engineers in England. At present, timber or cast iron is used; but wrought iron is both cheaper and stronger, and takes up less room.


### "THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is **as a perpetual lease**. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.


From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Stocks.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

### Married.

MYERS—JOHNSON.—On the 26th of September, by the Rev. Joseph Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM MYERS, youngest son of the late Michael Myers, to Miss MARY JOHNSON, both of this city.

RICHMOND—HAMMELL.—On the 6th inst. by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Mr. WM. B. RICHMOND to Miss JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the late Charles P. Hammell, all of this city.

### Died.

BLAKELEY.—Killed, on the field of battle, while charging the enemy, fourth at Chapin's Bluff, on the 29th ult., Captain THEODORE BLAKELEY, 58th P. V. V.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the late residence, in Chester, Pa. Train leaves Broad and Prime streets at 11·15 A. M.

GODSHALL.—On Sunday, 9th inst., ABRAHAM H. GODSHALL, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of B. J. Kellock, No. 714 S. Second street, on Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock. To proceed to Montgomery county, Pa.

HARTLEY.—Died, on the 11th inst. at her late residence, Progress, N. J., ELIZA HARTLEY.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KENZIE.—Died, October 10th, 1864, MARY, wife of P. M. KENZIE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Jesse Gyger, Radnor, Delaware county, on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LOUGHEAD.—On the 9th inst. after a lingering illness Mrs. ELIZABETH J. LOUGHEAD, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. Davis, Jr., No. 1323 Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

MULLER.—Early on the morning of the 10th inst., Miss HENRIETTA C. MULLER.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jas. Milne, No. 725 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SONDHEIM.—On the 10th inst., AUGUST SONDHEIM, of apoplexy, aged forty-seven years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 412 Marshall street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

STREEPER.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. MARGERET I., wife of George Streeper, and daughter of Sarah and the late George Lehman, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Orchard street, third door above George, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover street vault.

SCHATENDYKE.—On the evening of October 9th, KATE GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of John and Lucy G. Scravendyke.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 252 S. Ninth street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Died, October 7th, at Nashville, Tennessee, in the 27th year of his age, Captain CORTLAND VAN RENSSELAER, Thirteenth United States Infantry, son of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., of Burlington, N. J.


CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED-IRON SAFE.

THE ENEMY DOES NOT RESPOND.

STILL ANOTHER EFFORT.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1864.

*To David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—*

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to previous announcement, we now notify you that on next Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., we shall have a National Bank SAFE on Flanagan's wharf, the first wharf below Dock street, ready for a PUBLIC TEST, also that we have just furnished a National Bank Safe to Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 110 S. Third street, which will also be ready for a public test at the same time, and that we shall expect you to be present and test them on your new and scientific principles, as publicly announced. That we have the right to thus call upon you we present the following as some of the reasons:—

*First.*—You publicly announced that Lillie's Safes were neither fire nor burglar proof.

*Second.*—That you could open any Safe Lillie had in use in two hours.

*Third.*—That you would drill a hole through Lillie's Safe, at Evans & Watson's office, every morning at 10 o'clock during the month; saying, also, that as you had drilled one you could drill any other of Lillie's Safes; thus placing yourself voluntarily as public instructor in the art of opening Lillie's Safe.

Now, as we have met you publicly, at all points, and offered to put Lillie's Safe against Evans and Watson's on equal terms as a fire-proof and as a burglar-proof, to give you one half advantage in time, accepting your own terms in all other respects, at the same time saying that if you had not confidence to put Evans and Watson's Safe against Lillie's we would furnish you different Safes of Lillie's and of your own selection, and give you three hours instead of two (the time you asked), to open them, simply asking that you should put up a respectable sum with us, to go to the winning party.

As you have not responded to any of these propositions, the inference is plain that you dare not risk any amount on the result.

That your honesty and sincerity in making your statements as to the insecurity of Lillie's Safes may be fairly tried, we now call upon you to test these Safes entirely at *our* risk, claiming that your position as *public instructor* requires it; that the public has the *right* to demand it, and that we have the *right* to insist upon it.

Yours, &c., LEWIS LILLIE & SON.

M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 218 SEVENTH Street.

10-11-2t

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; like-wise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in cases of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. R. BOLLES, Lecturer.

PHYSICIANS.

W. B. Brown, M. D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-26t

**Fine Quality Champagnes.**

Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets,

Have just received a
Fresh Importation
of
Charles Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madam Cliquot,
Green Seal,
Mumm & Co.,
Teocher

And other superior brands of Champagnes.

**Pianos** — **Pianos**

STECK & CO'S — MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. — DECKER BROS

PIANOS. — PIANOS

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PERSONAL.

TO MY FRIENDS IN RICHMOND, VA.—I am well. Mrs. Bennett is very sick. Her husband is still a prisoner of war, and she wishes that Mr. Robinson would pay the taxes and collect the rent of her mother's property till she is able to return.

Richmond "Enquirer" please copy and send to "Antiquo."

10-10-3t* LEWIS WILKLER.

MR. W. PFEIFFER.—I WISH YOU WOULD stop the sale of the property. I will settle all the claims, for the children's sake. I wish you would settle by bill with Mr. Gainer. The amount is from $35 to $40; and I will settle with you the first opportunity.

10-10-3t* D. LEINGUNG.

Richmond "Enquirer" and "Argus" please copy.

OLD WHEAT WHISKY.

150 cases pure old Wheat Whisky.
For sale by E. P. MIDDLETON,
10-11-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD, FRESH DAILY. 10-5-3t* GEORGE T. RILEY, No. 1115 RACE Street.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting any of the crew of the British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain Fool, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the captain or consignees. 10-8-5t THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., Agents.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 EACH Street, branch No. 206 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. aug-3m

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 226 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 226 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-1-1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS


### AMUSEMENTS.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—Leonard Grover & William E. Sinn, Lessees and Managers.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 12, 1864, the performance will commence with the Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt..... Mr. William Warren
Lady Gay Spanker..... Miss Josie Orton
Dazzle..... Mr. Charles Barron
Pert..... Miss Kelly Montaye

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and Family Matinee, when the SEA OF ICE will be presented for positively the last time, at reduced prices.

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch St. Theatre.

VESTVALI! BEL DEMONIO! VESTVALI!

OVERFLOWING HOUSES.

Second Week of the great

VESTVALI! VESTVALI! VESTVALI!

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,

BEL DEMONIO.

With new Scenery, New Dresses, New Machinery, &c.

ANGELO..... VESTVALI.

In which she will sing

"YOU ARE THE STAR," and "BRAVE MARCO."

FRIDAY—VESTVALI'S BENEFIT.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—TO-NIGHT.—

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the Bold and Beautiful Girl—The Famous Union Spy and Scout, whose Thrilling Adventures are so well known, will appear in

MAJOR'S UNIFORM,

And relate her experience while in "Dixie," her capture, sentence, and recapture, and appointment as

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.

150th Night of THE WONDERFUL STEREOPTICON. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. See descriptive programmes. 10-10-6t

CHRIST REJECTED,

The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1625 CHESNUT STREET.

In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*


LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 836 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN PITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 100 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-12-wfm3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

STAR OIL COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MULWARD,
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS,
JOHN R. MICHENER,
JAMES M ARRISON,
H. N. FITZGERALD,
ISRAEL MICHENER,
THOMAS ALLEN.

The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready at the Banking House of Michael Jacobs, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where the Directors will meet, and be happy to give any information concerning the lands, &c.

Subscription $1 per share, the original price, and no assessments.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1864. 10-11-4t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 611 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 56, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. O. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. B. O. EVERETT. my25-1y

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA, Captain Fool, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge at Ninth Street Wharf. Consignees will please send their permits on board. All goods not permitted in forty-eight hours will be sent to public store. THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.,
10-5-4t Agents.

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

OPENING DAILY,

OF

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS,

SOUTH AMERICAN BIRDS,

AND

OTHER NOVELTIES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over at a moderate cost. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.


### WANTS.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR A SWISS Nurse, to take care of a child. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 1703 LOCUST Street. 11-3t*

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

### FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A NEW MODERN THREE-story Dwelling, on Wallace, near Nineteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply 10-11 3t* No. 129 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. DWELLINGS, Nos. 2033 and 2103 ARCH STREET. 10-10-6t*

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

REMOVAL.

On and after SUNDAY, October 16, 1864, the Ticket Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be at the Passenger Depot, THIRTIETH and MARKET STREETS, West Philadelphia, and the

PASSENGER TRAINS

WILL START FROM THE

WEST PHILADELPHIA STATION,

AS FOLLOWS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train, at | 8·00 A. M |
| Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at | 10·00 " |
| Fast Line, at | 11·40 " |
| Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at | 1·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation, at | 3·30 " |
| Lancaster Accommodation, at | 4·00 " |
| Paoli Train, at | 6·00 " |
| Erie Express, at | 8·00 " |
| Philadelphia Express, at | 10·45 " |

AND ARRIVE:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie Express, at | 4·30 A. M |
| Philadelphia Express, at | 7·05 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, at | 8·20 " |
| Parkesburg Accommodation, No. 1, at | 9·30 " |
| Fast Line, at | 10·20 " |
| Lancaster Train, at | 12·35 P. M. |
| Parkesburg, No. 2, at | 5·30 " |
| Mail Train, at | 5·45 " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation, at | 11·00 " |

Philadelphia Express leaves daily.

Erie Express leaves daily, except Saturdays.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

**The Depot at the Corner of Eleventh and Market Streets will be closed after SATURDAY, 15th instant.**

G. C. FRANCISCUS,
SUPT. PHILADELPHIA DIVISION, PA. R. R.

West Philadelphia, October 12, 1864. 10-12-6t

### FINANCIAL.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

$40,000,000.

Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for

PROPOSALS FOR THE

NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN,

We will include in our bid for the same those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Information apply to

JAY COO

# Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

**JEFF. DAVIS—NEW OMENS OF THE APPROACHING END.**

*From the Times.*

It is not to be wondered at that so many people should have doubted the authenticity of the report of Jefferson Davis' extraordinary speech at Macon, published in the *Times* of Friday last, in advance of our contemporaries. It certainly had the air of a hoax. Davis, up to the present time, has acted a part before the world very different from the character which belonged to him before the war, or from that manifested by his public actions since.

It was understood in former years, when he was Senator of the United States from Mississippi, that he was a man of no great personal courage, of irritable temper, and unbounded ambition, but one who, in general, could cover up the most dishonorable schemes or the most intense hatred with the manners of a gentleman. His force throughout his administration of this Rebellion has been that he has personally acted "like a gentleman." With the most suave propriety of manner, he has let loose a whirlwind which will desolate this continent for years to come.

With perfect good breeding he, more than any other man, has instigated hundreds of thousands of men to cut the throats of their brethren. Seldom losing his self-control of manner, he has wielded an iron and relentless despotism over his own subjects. With mild words, and even with the phrases of a Christian, he has carried on war as no despot of Asia would suffer it to be carried on: permitting prisoners to be starved, negroes to be murdered in cold blood, and the most astounding barbarities to be committed.

Yet, through it all, he has preserved his propriety; with one or two exceptions, his speeches have shown comparatively little temper, and he has had the immense self-control of being able to conceal the fearful wounds which war was continually making in the resources of his insurgent followers. Now at length, however, he has lost his temper; he lets out the savage Southern wild beast which the slaveholders' civilization keeps so carefully under concealment; he blackguards his enemies; he blurts out his secrets; he betrays to the whole world his weakness; he is almost maudlin.

It seemed like a hoax, that the first great Southern commentary on Grant's famous epigram of "robbing the cradle and the graves," should be the Rebel President accepting with pride a recruit of eight years, and calling on the aged and the maimed to drive out the invader! Then, for the cool and proper chief of the Rebellion to speak of "Butler, the Beast," and to acknowledge that *two-thirds* of his own armies were absent without leave, and that Virginia was as badly off as Georgia, certainly appeared like a practical joke.

And yet there is no doubt of the genuineness of this speech. It is commented on, in various style and spirit, in all the Southern papers, and was copied from the Macon *Telegraph and Confederate* into the columns of the Charleston and Richmond journals. Every day we receive fresh annotations upon it from the Southern editors. The truth was, that the skilful and cunning conspirator, who had brought such unnumbered woes on his countrymen and friends, as no man, however revengeful, has ever visited on his worst enemies: who had suffered a nation to be plunged into bloody fraternal strife for the sake of his own wretched ambition, now saw all his grand schemes of wickedness falling to pieces before his eyes; his country desolated, his kinsmen and companions killed, himself an outcast and exile, and his crime to stand as one of the blackest and most unsuccessful on the page of history. With these fearful spectres haunting him of coming ruin, irritated by defeat, the wily Rebel leader lost his self-control, and let out to the world confessions which he would now undoubtedly give anything to have buried up forever.

But we and the world, looking on, can judge more clearly from such impassioned and irritable utterances of the true condition of the Confederacy, than from any other evidence. We see plainly that its end must be near when Jefferson Davis calls on the old men and boys, the women and children, to help him, and admits such fearful disasters as his Macon speech, for the first time, discloses. "Two-thirds of all his armies absent" show what the people feel about the struggle. Forced details may keep up appearances of numbers awhile. Regiments of negroes may add to the muster-rolls and lessen the real strength of the Rebels. All these are but temporizing expedients. The day is fast approaching when there will be none left in the ranks to save the failing fortunes of the Confederacy, and its guilty leader will feel the retribution he now so gloomily foresees.

### THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

*From the Tribune.*

Ohio yesterday reiterated her devotion to the cause of freedom and the Union by a rousing majority. Our returns as yet include the soldiers' vote in two or three hospitals only; but the home vote alone shows a large Union majority, which will of course be largely increased by the returns from the armies in the field. Even without this, the Union majority is large, and the gain of Representatives in Congress decided. Messrs. Hayes and Eggleston (Union) succeed Messrs. Long and Pendleton (Copper) in the two Cincinnati districts, while Samuel Shellabarger (Union) has beaten S. S. Cox (Copper) in the Columbus district by 1000 majority on the home vote, which that of the army is certain largely to increase.

Pennsylvania has probably given us a small majority on the home vote, which that of the army will largely increase. The gains reported in our telegraphic despatches are gains on the Governor vote of last year, when no soldiers voted, save at their respective homes. Now they vote in camp and hospital, and, of course, are not furloughed to go home, so that there is generally a Union loss on the home vote as compared with that for Governor last year; but all that will be regained in the army vote. We cannot doubt that this will carry the Union popular majority quite up to that of last year, insuring the gain of several Representatives in Congress. Pennsylvania is safe enough for the November contest.

Indiana has surpassed all expectation. We barely hoped for Governor Morton's election, yet considered the chances decidedly against him, because of the inevitable loss of the soldiers' vote. But Governor Morton has very large gains on all the returns which have reached us, and is reported elected by twenty thousand majority. Of course, this is partly guess-work, but the calculate is justified by the returns. Two Union gains of Representatives in Congress (probably Defrees in the XIth, and Stilwell in the XIth District), and there is a chance for another in the IIId. Of course, the few Union Representatives in the present House, including Speaker Colfax, whose canvass has been most gallant and indefatigable, are re-elected, though we have but partial returns. The other Union State officers have probably somewhat smaller majorities than Governor Morton, but they must all be elected.

This unexpectedly auspicious result has doubtless been powerfully aided by recent developments of the formidable Copperhead conspiracy which eminently pervades Indiana, with other Western States, having sympathy with the Rebellion as its impulse, and a North-western Confederacy, in alliance with the Southern, whereof it is ultimately to form a part, as its least objectionable end. This traitorous intrigue has been signally rebuked in Governor Morton's election, and in the magnificent Union triumph whereof it is an item. If the Copperheads do not by this time comprehend that the People will not allow the Union to be subverted any how, they must be impervious to demonstration.

Rejoice with us, fellow-citizens, for the October elections have conclusively settled the Presidential question. The Rebellion is doomed, the Union must triumph; Slavery is to die, and Lincoln and Johnson's election next month assured. Let us all "Rally round the Flag," and make their majority on the popular vote and in Congress overwhelming.

—Improvements are making in the ugly, formal barracks buildings which disfigure Edinburgh Castle. The barracks are now made to harmonize with the general architecture of this noble old structure.

—The Prussian soldiers now occupying Kiel are excessively addicted to smoking, and an anecdote is told of two riflemen who, in the recent campaign, popped at each other from behind two trees situated a short distance apart. Suddenly one of them, a German, held out a cigar, with a polite bow. The other, understanding at once, advanced half way, and was met by the German. In courteous silence the German lighted his cigar at that of the Dane. Bowing again politely, they withdrew to their respective places; and ten minutes afterwards, by some fatality, shot each other through the heart.

**Relative Destructiveness of Shot and Shell.**

M. Dufour, a surgeon of the French navy, has published an interesting account of the wounded seamen who were brought to the naval hospital at Cherbourg after the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. One of the first remarks suggested by reading M. Dufour's statement is that the greater number of wounds were caused not by the cannon shot of shell, but by splinters from the ship. It has been observed by naval surgeons that since the use of shells in naval engagements the destruction of human life has been much greater than when round shot alone was used. It has been learned from the same engagement that it is an error to suppose that the plating of wooden ships protects the crews from the splinters scattered about.

The interesting caliber of the guns used in modern warfare requires a greater number of men to serve them, and it follows that one shot may cause more destruction by striking a compact group of men. This was the case on board the *Alabama*. A shell fired from the *Kearsarge* falling among nineteen men who were serving one of the *Alabama's* guns, killed or wounded fifteen. The *Alabama* fired altogether 370 shots, of which the greater number were fired from howitzers. There were but 162 shots fired by the *Kearsarge*. Nobody appears to have been killed by the round shot; all the injury was inflicted directly or indirectly by the shells. The captain of the *Kearsarge* very soon ceased firing from his four 32-pounders, which produced little effect, and used his two 11-inch howitzers and a rifled 20-pounder placed forward. The victory was gained by these three pieces alone.


NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Robert P. King, | 13. Elias W. Hale, |
| 2. G. Morrison Coates, | 14. Charles H. Shriner, |
| 3. Henry Bumm, | 15. John Weiser, |
| 4. William H. Kern, | 16. David McConaughy, |
| 5. Barton H. Jenks, | 17. David W. Woods, |
| 6. Charles M. Fink, | 18. Isaac Benson, |
| 7. Robert Parke, | 19. John Patton, |
| 8. William Taylor, | 20. Samuel S. Dale, |
| 9. John A. Hiestand, | 21. Everard Bierer, |
| 10. Richard H. Cornell, | 22. John P. Penny, |
| 11. Edward Hutchings, | 23. Ephraim McJunkin, |
| 12. Charles F. Read, | 24. John W. Blanchard. |

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
9-6 CHAIRMAN.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 240 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General
WILLIAM S. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER 1-6

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9-6mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

CURTAIN WAREHOUSE.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS AND RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, AT LOW PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9-24-6w-7t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-6m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to sell from my stock at
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on cost prices.
L. LUTZ,
se5-3m No. 134 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
16-4-6m opposite State House.

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, AND FAMILIES furnished on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid. GEORGE T. RILEY,
10-8-6t No. 1115 RACE Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

DRY GOODS.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO REDUCE
DRY GOODS
TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS,
WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO SO.

As we are now following Gold down as close as we followed it up, this is a good time for consumers to come in and buy
NEW FALL GOODS.

Best Stock of Merinoes.
Best Stock of Poplins.
Best Stock of New Silks.
Best Stock of Nobility Plaids.
Best Stock of Dress Goods.
Best Stock of Black Goods.
Best Stock of White Goods.
Best Stock of Lace Goods.
Best Stock of Blankets.
Best Stock of Cloaks.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—We are free to acknowledge we have sold goods as high as anybody, therefore we can afford to sell now as low as anybody. 9-30-mwsu-1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES THE
CHOICEST NOVELTIES.
Also, WATER PROOF CLOAKS, made in the best manner, at less than usual prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-10-3t Above Willow.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN HIS
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.
Consisting of
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BONNET TAFFETAS,
COLORED TAFFETAS,
And POULT DE SOIES,
VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS,
In all the NEW COLORS, with a well assorted Stock of
WOOLLEN AND SILK
AND
WORSTED FABRICS.

J. M. H. takes pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his Importations at this date, when the cost is THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than that at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put upon the market this season. All of which will be sold as low or lower than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. 10-7 6t

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Jingle Gimps and Regie Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders and widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Manic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Necktles, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

WINTER HOSIERY
AT
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
IN
BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
DEALER IN
HOSIERY, LACES, & FANCY GOODS,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch,
10-1-tf PHILADELPHIA.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-20-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.
We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
8. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
8 26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
IN THIS CITY.
We have just Opened
1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.
200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.
150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.
100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
9-21-1m

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

M. A. JONES
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!
EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,
FREE OF CHARGE.
SOLD ONLY AT
No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,
(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)
NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.
EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.
OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Fifth street, Philadelphia. 628
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
jel-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

MERINOES, POPLINS.
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids.
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.
Repellant Cloths.
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.
PRICES REDUCED.
Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.
FOR CASH.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BLACK SILKS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
10-12-3t Above Willow.

FALL, 1863-4. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-2m
BRUNERS AND OTHER MAKES.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
OF ALL THE POPULAR STYLES;
Made in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
In great variety.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
AND
MOURNING MILLINERY,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 946 CHESNUT STREET.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS,
AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLIES.
SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf-1m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
FANCY AND PLAIN CASSIMERES,
FANCY AND MIXED COATINGS,
UNION CASSIMERES, &c. &c. &c.,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS, FINE SHIRTS,
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms Only $4 75. Usual price $6.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
7-2-6m No. 128 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
REDUCED TO $3 00.
ALL GRADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-12-3t Above Willow.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1t4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
au7-wsm-2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING, AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
9-23-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

F. P. DUBOSQ & SON,
Manufacturers of
FINE JEWELRY,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. P. DUBOSQ. W. H. DUBOSQ.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au13-3m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,
S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
Under U. S. Telegraph Office.
OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES.
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30 fmw-1m


PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
10-3d3 Quartermaster-General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 9, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, October 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-House, Heaver Street Wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—
100 pounds solder.
16 kegs (100 lbs. each) ⅝-inch hole nuts, wrought.
16 kegs (100 lbs. each) ¾-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) ⅞-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) 1-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) 1⅛-inch hole nuts, wrought.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) 1¼-inch hole washers.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) 1⅜-inch hole washers.
5 kegs (100 lbs. each) 1½-inch hole washers.
20,000 feet 1-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¼-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 3-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¼-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 3-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 4-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¼-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50 tons ⅝ by ⅛ iron, tire.
15 tons 1⅛ by ¼ iron, tire.
6 tons 1¾ by 5-16, iron, tire.
10 tons 9-16 round iron.
5 tons 1¼ round iron.
5 tons ⅝ round iron.
10 tons 1-16 round iron.
12 tons 1¾ square hammered iron.
20 bundles No. 26 sheet iron.
10 bundles No. 20 sheet iron.
10,000 pounds white lead, Lewis' pure.
5 pounds raw Turkey Umber.
All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of Colonel Herman Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
10-10-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—
MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the Army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
10-3-10t Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFF. VS.,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864, a lot of
MULES,
condemned as unfit for public service.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-7-15t Depot of Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 5, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the execution of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.
Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.
Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.
Bids must be addressed "Proposals for each union of Capitol."
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.
10-7-10t

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
October 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of Paper.
The paper to be white, 19½ inches by 15½ inches, to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock, to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom; and both sides of each page.
Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-8-12t

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 7, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned until THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:—
WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.
Also, for the immediate delivery of:—
STABLE FROCKS, Army Standard.
And the following material for Trimmings; to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office:—
BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats;
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
½ BROWN MUSLIN (light), for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings;
½ BROWN MUSLIN (heavy), for Jacket Sleeve Linings;

# Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.


### THE CAVALRY PICKET.

All day long before the front,
They had borne the skirmish brunt—
Swift advance and sudden rally,
Through the Shenandoah valley.

But, at last, the blessed calm
Of the evening fell, like balm,
And they rested in the van, on
Lines of rifles, swords, and cannon.

With their bridles in their clasp,
And their sabres in their grasp,
Keep they thus each greenwood alley
In the Shenandoah valley.

When, at once upon the breeze,
From the woodlands and the leas,
All along the dusky thickets,
Rose a yell from Rebel pickets.

Then, with bridles tightly clasped,
And with sabres firmly grasped,
Waited they, with hearts enlarging,
For the wild delight of charging.

And they listened, while that yell
Rang from Rebel glade and dell;
But no bugle sounded sally
Through the Shenandoah valley.

So they marvelled, all that night,
Till they learned, at morning light,
How those Rebel acclamations
Hailed "Chicago Nominations!"

Not for victory their vaunt,
Over Sherman—over Grant—
Not for bounteous crops or season—
But for strength through Yankee treason.

Rebel throats with loud acclaim,
Cheering George McClellan's name!
Comrades! this is worth your tally,
In the Shenandoah valley!

A. J. H. DUGANNE,
In Camp, Middle Div., Shenandoah Valley, Sept. 1864.

### SITUATION IN ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

**Invasion of Missouri.**

COLUMBUS, Ky., Sept. 26, 1864.—A personal examination of the situation of military affairs from here to Little Rock (which was made necessary by the fact that all military items have for the last month been contraband, and that all conjectures and speculations were indebted to accident for any approximation to the truth) enables your correspondent to amend the few meagre despatches that he has been able to send you lately by the addition of trustworthy particulars. The enemy on both sides of the river have developed their policy but not their plans; in truth, the former completely hides the latter. It is improbable that our military authorities were ever more ignorant of the general aspect of affairs than they have been for some weeks in Arkansas and Tennessee. This, however, is not the result of a lack of vigorous scouting and unceasing watchfulness on their part, but of the fact that we are so far outnumbered by the Rebels that we are compelled to rest in a defensive attitude at every point. Our adversaries are thus enabled to shape and time their own movements in accordance with circumstances of their own creation or under their own control, while our operations have been necessarily governed by the operations, real or apparent, of the enemy. This will account for the cloud of mystery that has so long darkened military proceedings up and down in the vicinity of the two lines of STEELE's and WASHBURNE's districts, and from which (judging by the Northern papers) nothing has emanated for nearly a month but vague, half finished and contradictory reports.

The policy of General PRICE in his raid into Virginia is to surround the three columns under his command with a nebula of small detachments, which are kept continually busy in making feints on either flank, and thus screen the motives of the main body. As far as hiding his own detailed designs is concerned, he has thus far been unsuccessful. For instance, during the past month the mouth a portion of SHELBY'S column besieged Duvall's Bluff, on White River; another Rebel force threatened Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas, while still another force hovered around the front of Little Rock. In the mean time, that is from the 10th to the 15th, SHELBY was moving his main body across the river while the cavalry commanded by Generals MARMADUKE and FAGAN crossed both the Arkansas and White Rivers further West, the points at which the crossing was effected being Saline and Dardanelles. The entire force thus thrown into Northern Arkansas was about 14,000, which will be greatly increased by the usual conscription that is being enforced.

About the same time that mercurial, and by no means unimportant element of the Rebel army, the guerrillas, disappeared from the banks of the White River. This fact was of itself sufficient to cause our Generals to watch for the concentration of all of PRICE's forces somewhere. Such a movement, however, was already prepared for, as a part of General SMITH's army had been sent down from Memphis to assist in the defense of Duvall's Bluff. STEELE was able to hold Little Rock against any force that was available in the enemy, and Pine Bluff on the Arkansas River, was in but little immediate danger, and at the same time, of less importance than the others.

The next we hear of the Rebels, they threaten Osceola, situated on the Mississippi, about 80 miles above Memphis. Two days afterward they appear in small force at New Madrid, and meanwhile the three main columns move on Benton, and approach the Missouri line. SHELBY being on the right, and nearest the Mississippi, with about 5000 men, MARMADUKE in the centre with a column of about the same strength (intending, Rebel reports say, to form a junction with SHELBY at Pilot Knob) and PRICE on the left with about 6000 men.

At this juncture the remainder of General SMITH's Corps, still at Memphis, was placed on board transports as fast as they came into port, and sent up the river to St. Louis to co-operate with General ROSECRANS from that point. General STEELE at the same time organized a column of pursuit under Brigadier-General MOWER, who started after the Rebels at once with a strong force of cavalry in advance, which by this time must be well up with the rear of PRICE's column. Bloomfield, Missouri, was the next point the Rebels approached, the small garrison there being compelled to evacuate the place immediately afterwards, and in rapid succession, the posts at Sykeston, Bertram and Charleston, all on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, were abandoned; and Bird's Point (opposite Cairo), noted in the early history of the war as one of our chief military posts, was again the most important point on the northern line of our military occupation of that part of Southeast Missouri. Cape Girardeau next stood in danger, but only a slight demonstration was made in that direction by a small detachment, while the three main columns moved up in the interior. Of the precise routes pursued by these columns, of course no idea can be known. As I am writing, however, it is known that the whole Rebel force is in position between Fredericktown and Pilot Knob, and about thirty-five miles from the Mississippi River.

**Price's Strength.**

From data which I know to be trustworthy, I am enabled to give an estimate of the Rebel strength now in Missouri. The three columns crossed White River with an aggregate force of 14,000 men. In Northern Arkansas there were joined by 6000 guerrillas, and conscripts as many more citizens. In Southern Missouri there are about 1500 guerrillas, at home or under arms, who will fall in with the Rebel army as it advances, while at last accounts, notwithstanding the general stampede of the Unionists, nearly 2000 citizens had been pressed into the Confederate service. In Central Missouri it is safe to say there are 2000 men who will rally around PRICE's standard as long as he is successful. The Rebel force thus, cannot be less than 25,000.

What dispositions of our troops have been made to capture the Rebels, it would not be proper to state, but the country may rely upon the first being proper in plan and the latter adequate in numbers, even if the telegraph did not herald the result before this letter is in print. For nineteen days PRICE has moved through Arkansas and Missouri without obstruction, and is now with a large force in the State which he has so often sworn to relieve from Federal tyranny; but how he is to get out again is a question which he, doubtless, did not reconsider in connection with the circumstances that now surround him. There will be desperate fighting at or near Pilot Knob, the result of which, it is hoped, will be the destruction of the Rebel army.

In giving the available details of the invasion of Missouri, it must not be forgotten that General STEELE is yet at Little Rock, not unoccupied. PRICE's movement is being supported by a similar movement from the southern part of Arkansas, but in what force, or by whom commanded, had not become known when your correspondent left that city.

### The Danville Railroad.

It will be seen by the subjoined notice that Lee is using the Danville road:—

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Richmond, October 3, 1864.—Notice.—The Evening Passenger Train on the Richmond and Danville railroad will be discontinued until further notice, the transportation of Government freight requiring almost the entire capacity of the road.

The Morning Passenger Train will run as usual.

CHARLES G. TALCOT, Superintendent.

THAT HOTEL BILL IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Whig* states that Gillmore and Jacques left Richmond without paying their hotel bill, and that the same has just been cashed by the Rebel Secretary of War. Very ungenerously, however, the *Whig* omits to add that pay was offered and declined, and that, when Gillmore and Jacques objected to being considered guests of the Confederacy, Judge Guild flatly refused to allow them make payment. Mr. Gillmore requests us to say that this apparent courtesy was acquiesced in very reluctantly by himself and companion, and that nothing now would give them so much pleasure as to have the privilege of relieving themselves from all obligation to the Rebel Government. He requests the *Whig* to have the bill forwarded to him through Major Mulford, United States Commissioner of Exchange, and he will honor it at sight.—*Boston Journal*.

—That well-known place of exhibition, the Colosseum, Regent's Park, London, is to be removed, to make way for a crescent of houses and a large depository of goods.

—A treaty has been concluded between France and Cochin China, which acknowledges the protectorate of a French protectorate in several provinces of Lower Cochin-China, and gives to the French great commercial privileges.

# FOURTH EDITION

### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

**Twenty-first District.**

In Westmoreland county, Dawson, Democrat, for Congress, has over 1500 majority. A Democratic gain of 400.

**Tenth District.**

Schuylkill county gives Meyer Strouse (Dem.) 1725 majority. Union gain of 316.

**Sixth District.**

NORRISTOWN, October 12.—The Democratic majority in Montgomery county is about 1400, a Democratic gain of 140 over last year's vote.

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

**Hon. M. Russell Thayer Elected by the Home Vote.**

*Special to The Evening Telegraph.*

DOYLESTOWN, October 12.—Ross has 1000 majority in this county so far, with two districts to hear from, which will not alter the result. Mr. Thayer, the Union champion, is thus returned to Congress by a majority of three votes. The soldiers' vote will increase this considerably.

**CHESTER COUNTY.**

*Special to the The Evening Telegraph.*

WEST CHESTER, October 12.—Returns of Chester county, full, 2137; and Delaware, 1301 Union majority. In the Seventh District, 3438 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote ought to increase it from 800 to 900.

This will make us hold our own with the vote of 1863. It certainly cannot be over three hundred short in its worst condition. Chester alone has had nine hundred men mustered in, who have left the county for the army in the last four months, and over one hundred mechanics have gone elsewhere for labor.

**GLORIOUS VICTORY IN INDIANA.**

*Special to The Evening Telegraph.*

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—The Union State ticket has been elected by fifteen thousand majority, and six Union members of Congress are certainly elected. J. D. DEFREES.

**THE OHIO ELECTION.**

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Ohio has elected sixteen Union members of Congress, and probably seventeen.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, October 12.—The election to-day is progressing quietly, and indications are favorable to the Union cause.

There is much opposition to the new constitution, but I think it will be ratified. Many Secessionists are going up to vote, but refuse to take the test oath, and the votes are universally rejected. They come to the polls with witnesses, and lastly threaten to prosecute the judges. But this is all fustian.

It now looks as if Mayor Chapman, the regular Union nominee, would be re-elected, with a majority of Chapman Councilmen. There is much rejoicing over the Union triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Jeff. Davis stock or Copperhead investments have wonderfully declined. We have no war news.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS via CAIRO.

### A Successful Expedition into the Interior of Florida.

CAIRO, Illinois, October 12.—The steamer *Glaspiter*, from New Orleans on the 3d, brings information of an expedition into the interior of Florida under General Asboth.

Euchenon Court House was captured on the 23d ultimo, and twenty prisoners were taken, including Colonel Terrence and Lieutenant Gordon.

Large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle were captured. Saylor's ferry and all the boats in the vicinity were destroyed.

The expedition, at the last accounts, was at Marianna.

The steamer *Oriental*, from Boston, had arrived at New Orleans.

The New Orleans cotton market was unsettled. There were no sales. Middling was held at $1·60. Flour was lower.

The steamer *Memphis*, bound to Cincinnati, had 210 bales of cotton, and the *Belle*, for St Louis, had 28 bales.

Colonel Basil Duke is reported to have been assigned to the command of John Morgan's Cavalry.

Forrest has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalship.

**From the Army of the Potomac.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 10.—No events of importance have transpired in front of Petersburg for several days. The pickets have been actively engaging one another the past two or three nights on the left and left centre of the line, and a number of casualties daily occur.

Dr. Howard, of the Regular Army, has recently introduced valuable improvements in ambulances, which will prove a great blessing to the wounded. Generals Grant, Meade, Ingalls, and Warren, as well as the principal surgeons in the army, highly commend it, and there is no doubt it will be introduced extensively in the armies of the United States.

October 11.—Last evening and a part of the night firing was brisk in the centre of the line in front of Petersburg. Large bodies of the enemy's troops have been seen moving towards our left the past twenty-four hours, which received the attention of our gunners whenever they appeared within range.

There is nothing new from the Army of the James. That army remains in its former position at Chapin's Bluff, the enemy not seeming desirous of attacking the line there. General Mott has gone North on a short leave of absence.

**LATER FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.**

NEW YORK, October 12.—The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 8th, arrived at this port to-day.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 20th ult. had been received, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

A report was circulated that five hundred French and one hundred Mexican troops had attacked four thousand Mexicans and defeated them, taking twenty pieces of cannon and one hundred and thirty prisoners, and killing five hundred and blowing up the remainder of their artillery in the retreat.

It was also reported in Vera Cruz on the 1st instant that Matamoras had been occupied by the French.

Vicario was reported to have taken Chilapo, and was expected to take Chilpancingo—thus opening communication with the Acapulco expedition.

*L'Estaffeta* states that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Ortega.

Pierre Soule arrived at Vera Cruz on the 23d.

Quiroga and Vidaurri have publicly given in their adhesion to Maximilian.

It is said that the expedition to Mazatlan will start soon.

Just as the steamer left Vera Cruz there was a report circulated that Maximilian had been assassinated, but it was not credited.

The fever in Havana harbor was slight.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, October 12.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Cumberland preferred, 59; Illinois Central scrip, 116; Illinois Central bonds, 115; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 125½; Reading, 128½; Hudson River, 116½; Canton Company, 51; Missouri 6s, 80½; Erie, 90½; One Year Certificates, 94½; Treasuries, 104½; 10-40 coupons, 107; coupon 6s, 105½; Gold 209, and since the board 209¾.


## WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, *Dyspepsia*. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne *from* whence no traveler returns." We say to the sick that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Fitfulness and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

MR. WISHART, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 189 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure.

F. H. ALLEN.

Dr. Wishart's Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kommis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see me or write. MOSES KOMMIS,

Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,

Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1631 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations freeof charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain; and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of physician and tried every remedy for all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the "Ledger" of a great cure your great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them; and I do declare that I had not been a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper. JACOB HIGBLEY,

Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street, }
Philadelphia, January 2d, 1863. }

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been effectually cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time I could not have lived from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst forms, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with pain and wind, and I could not get relief, or lose small the quantity. A continued belching was with me from morn to night. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box *I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me, for I believe, from the cure of myself, they are sent by

JOHN H. BABCOCK,
No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with bleeding of the kidneys and very acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I often times wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had not a ray of hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that He would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last relief I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day in every kind of food, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicines. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,

Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mrs. M. B. THOMPSON,

Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Elizabeth Branson, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest mouthful of food, it would return just as I swallowed it. I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and seven eight days; under this unusual suffering my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dread of horror and evil forebodings. I thought that everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband or my own children—everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide. So near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better; but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, and his treatment of Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart, and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called, and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way; and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to Almighty God, and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, that saved me from an untimely grave. I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Delaware, formerly Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they have never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

These Medicines are prepared only by the proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

WHOSE OFFICE IS AT

No. 10 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia,

PENNSYLVANIA,

Where he can be consulted either personally or by letter, free of charge. They are sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere; at wholesale by all New York and Philadelphia Wholesale Druggists. 10-1-2w

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,

NEURALGIA,

RHEUMATISM,

ASTHMA,

SCROFULA,

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,

THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which heirs the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

PRICE $5.

OFFICES—No. 610 ARCH Street, Philadelphia,
No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at
No. 19 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No shutting up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.

The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every case that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of cases besides.

Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is incorporated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.

This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority of them feel themselves entirely helpless, but all to no purpose, in their existence in metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from the same.

There are men who make a business of treating spermatorrhœa, and other diseases. They pause indelicately to think of, with which to experiment on poor suffering victims, who have strength, neither physically nor mentally, to undergo such *death dealing experiments*.

If Mr. Samuel Hood by all says he speaks of it as a mighty whale, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole in which they belong. All such practice is extract effects, but know nothing of the cause, whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are rushing diseased before they begin to bud into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being paralyzed on.

There are circulars, testimonials, and many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who hastes the life and health of themselves and loved ones in his hands, and is continually administering medicines to them, that he is not at least fully know the name or nature of, I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, and if found wanting, that he also should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to it—life and health; other than to leave it in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be detected and exist, while this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualifies not the man, he can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to detect the first cause of disease, it is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Casuality. Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease, and by that channel by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of mind that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many suppose it to be, a disease; it is an effect, and it is the effect upon soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is always a warfare against each other. If the law sends forth stoppages, these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with, it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other parts of the human system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The irritation of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JUNE 24, 1861.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 85 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat, would cough from one to five hours at a time; was very nervous; could not sleep at night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines from the best physicians, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking in the last stage of consumption, and was advised to bed when Mrs. R. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.

My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease left me, one by one. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could get strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Discovery the first week in May, and the result is on the 27th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.

My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone, my throat, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, to my astonishment, I am restored to the health I enjoyed before I was married. I have taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A. Newcomb, of Dublin, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring, while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to keep my throat bandaged. For the last month I have had great trouble in my head, terrible noises, and great dizziness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I thought my case could not be thought of. I went to aurists; but as they wanted to use instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and natural, the numbness has entirely ceased, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1864.—I, Henry Marville, Jefferson street (near Mr. Brownhold's coal yard), Germantown, do certify that my son Joshua took brain fever and catarrh on the breast, which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased eyes. The discharges never ceased. He ears became quite large and unnatural, covered with scab. The pillows had to be changed during the night, so saturated were they with the discharges; it would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he cared not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. None but the parent can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.

Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 610 Arch street, and purchased the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine was used as directed in the beginning, but still we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied with the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMEDIABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CANISTOGA, C. W., July 21, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:—Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money in traveling to where I heard there were doctors who could benefit me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treatment I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.

I remain yours, truly,

JOHN SELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1; small size, 25 cents. No. 610 ARCH Street.

Scalp Renovator, $1.
1625-ws-3m No. 610 ARCH Street.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder